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Yeſterday afternoon the Honourable the Convention of the United States cloſed their deliberations; of which the following is a copy.

WE the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, eſtabliſh Juſtice, enſure domeſtic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of leberty to ourſelves and our poſterity, do ordain and eſtabliſh this conſtitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE, I.

SECT. 1. ALL legiſlative powers herein granted ſhall be veſted in a Congreſs of the United States, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Sect. 2. The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be compoſed of members choſen every ſecond year by the people of the ſeveral ſtates, and the electors in each ſtate ſhall have the qualifications requiſite for electors of the moſt numerous branch of the ſtate legiſlature.

No perſon ſhall be a repreſentative who ſhall not have attained to the age of twenty five years, and been ſeven years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that ſtate in which he ſhall be choſen.

Repreſentatives and direct taxes ſhall be apportioned among the ſeveral ſtates which may be included within this Union, according to their reſpective numbers, which ſhall be determined by adding to the whole number of free perſons, included thoſe bound to ſervice for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other perſons. The actual enumeration ſhall be made within three years after the firſt meeting of the Congreſs of the United States and within every ſubſequent term of ten years, in ſuch manner as they ſhall by law direct. The number of repreſentatives ſhall not exceed one for every thirty thouſand, but each ſtate ſhall have at leaſt one repreſentative; and until ſuch enumeration ſhall be made, the ſtate of New Hampſhire ſhall be entitled to chooſe three, Maſſachuſetts eight, Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York ſix, New Jerſey four, Pennſylvania eight, Delaware, one, Mary and ſix, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the repreſentation from any ſtate, the Executive authority thereof ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill ſuch vacancies.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall chooſe their Speaker and other officers; and ſhall have the ſole power of impeachment.

Sect. 3. The Senate of the United States ſhall be compoſed of two ſenators from each State, choſen by the legiſlature thereof, for ſix years; and each ſenator ſhall have one vote.

Immediately after they ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided as equally as may be into three claſſes. The ſeats of the ſenators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the ſecond year, of the ſecond claſs at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third claſs at the expiration of the ſixth year, ſo that one third may be choſen every ſecond year; and if vacancies happen by reſignation, or otherwiſe, during the receſs of the legiſlature of any ſtate, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legiſlature, which ſhall then fill ſuch vacancies.

No perſon ſhall be a ſenator who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that ſtate for which he ſhall be choſen.

The Vice Preſident of the United States ſhall be Preſident of the ſenate, but ſhall have no vote, unleſs they be equally divided.

The Senate ſhall chooſe their other officers, and alſo a Preſident pro tempore, in the abſence of the Vice-Preſident, or when he ſhall exerciſe the office of Preſident of the United States.

The Senate ſhall have the ſole power to try all impeachments. When ſitting for that purpoſe, they ſhall be on oath or affirmation. When the Preſident of the United States is tried, the Chief Juſtice ſhall preſide: And no perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members preſent.

Judgment in caſes of impeachment ſhall not extend further than to removal from office, and diſ-qualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, truſt or profit under the United States; but the party convicted ſhall nevertheleſs be liable and ſubject to indictment, trial, judgment and puniſhment, according to law.

Sect. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Repreſentatives, ſhall be prescribed in each ſtate by the Legiſlatures thereof; but the Congreſs may at any time by law make or alter ſuch regulations, except as to the places of chuſing Senators.

The Congreſs ſhall aſſemble at leaſt once in every year, and ſuch meeting ſhall be on the firſt Monday in December, unleſs they ſhall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. 5. Each houſe ſhall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs; but a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authoriſed to compel the attendance of abſent members, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch penalties as each houſe may provide.

Each houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings, puniſh its members for diſorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

Each houſe ſhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publiſh the ſame, excepting ſuch parts as may in their judgment require ſecrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either houſe on any queſtion ſhall, at the deſire of one fifth of thoſe preſent, be entered on the journal.

Neither houſe, during the ſeſſion of Congreſs, ſhall, without the conſent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houſes ſhall be ſitting.

Sect. 6. The Senators and Repreſentatives ſhall receive a compenſation for their ſervices, to be aſcertained by law, and paid out of the Treaſury of the United States. They ſhall in all caſes, except treaſon, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arreſt during their attendance at the ſeſſion of their reſpective houſes, and in going to and returning from the ſame; and for any ſpeech or debate in either houſe, they ſhall not be queſtioned in any other place.

No Senator or Repreſentative, ſhall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which ſhall have been created, or the emoluments whereof ſhall have been encreaſed during ſuch time; and no perſon holding any office under the United States, ſhall be a member of either houſe during his continuance in office.

Sect. 7. All bills for raiſing revenue ſhall originate in the houſe of Repreſentatives; but the Senate may propoſe or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which ſhall have paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives and the Senate, ſhall, before it become a law, be preſented to the Preſident of the United States; if he approve he ſhall ſign it, but if not he ſhall return it, with his objections to that houſe in which it ſhall have originated, who ſhall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to re conſider it. If after ſuch re-conſideration two-thirds of that houſe ſhall agree to paſs the bill, it ſhall be ſent, together with the objections to the other houſe, by which it ſhall likewiſe be re-conſidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that houſe, it ſhall become a law. But in all ſuch caſes the votes of both houſes ſhall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the perſons voting for and againſt the bill ſhall be entered on the journal of each houſe reſpectively. If any bill ſhall not be returned by the Preſident within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it ſhall have been preſented to him, the ſame ſhall be a law, in like manner as if he had ſigned it, unleſs the Congreſs by their adjournment prevent its return, in which caſe it ſhall not be a law.

Every order, reſolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives may be neceſſary (except on a queſtion of adjournment) ſhall be preſented to the Preſident of the United States; and before the ſame ſhall take effect, ſhall be approved by him, or, being diſapproved by him, ſhall be re-paſſed by two thirds of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, according to the rules and limitations preſcribed in the caſe of a bill.

Sect. 8. The Congreſs ſhall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, impoſts and exciſes, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, impoſts and exciſes ſhall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the ſeveral ſtates, and with the Indian tribes;

To eſtabliſh an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the ſubject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the ſtandard of weights and meaſures;

To provide for the puniſhment of counterfeiting the ſecurities and current coin of the United States;

To eſtabliſh poſt offices and poſt roads.

To promote the progreſs of ſcience and uſeful arts, by ſecuring for limited times to authors and inventors the excluſive right to their reſpective writings and diſcoveries;

To conſtitute tribunals inferior to the ſupreme court;

To define and puniſh piracies and felonies committed on the high ſeas, and offences againſt the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raiſe and ſupport armies, but no appropriation of money to that uſe ſhall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, ſuppreſs inſurrections and repel invaſions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and diſciplining the militia, and for governing ſuch part of them as may be employed in the ſervice of the United States, reſerving to the States reſpectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the diſcipline preſcribed by Congreſs;

To exerciſe excluſive legiſlation in all caſes whatſoever over ſuch diſtrict (not exceeding ten miles ſquare) as may, by ceſſion of particular ſtates, and the acceptance of Congreſs, become the ſeat of government of the United States, and to exerciſe like authority over all places purchaſed by the conſent of the legiſlature of the ſtate in which the ſame ſhall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arſenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; And

To make all laws which ſhall be neceſſary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers veſted by this conſtitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of ſuch perſons as any of the States now exiſting ſhall think proper to admit, ſhall not be prohibited by the Congreſs prior to the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be impoſed on ſuch importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each perſon.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus ſhall not be ſuſpended, unleſs when in caſes of rebellion or invaſion the public ſafety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex-poſt facto law ſhall be paſſed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax ſhall be laid, unleſs in proportion to the cenſus or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty ſhall be laid on articles exported from any ſtate. No preference ſhall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one ſtate over thoſe of another: Nor ſhall veſſels bound to, or from, one ſtate, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money ſhall be drawn from the Treaſury, but in conſequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular ſtatement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money ſhall be publiſhed from time to time.

No title of nobility ſhall be granted by the United States:—And no perſon holding any office under them, ſhall, without the conſent of the Congreſs, accept of any preſent, emolument, office, or title, of any kind, whatever, from any King, Prince, or Foreign State.

Sect. 10. No ſtate ſhall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and ſilver coin a tender in payment of debts; paſs any bill of attainder, ex-poſt facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No ſtate ſhall, without the conſent of the Congreſs, lay any impoſts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be abſolutely neceſſary for executing its inſpection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and impoſts, laid by any ſtate on imports or exports, ſhall be for the uſe of the Treaſury of the United States; and all ſuch laws ſhall be ſubject to the reviſion and controul of the Congreſs. No ſtate ſhall, without the conſent of Congreſs, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ſhips of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another ſtate, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unleſs actually invaded, or in ſuch imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

II.

Sect. 1. The executive power ſhall be veſted in a Preſident of the United States of America. He ſhall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice-Preſident, choſen for the ſame term, be elected as follows.

Each ſtate ſhall appoint, in ſuch manner as the Legiſlature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Repreſentatives to which the ſtate may be entitled in the Congreſs: But

no Senator, or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States.

Sect. 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sect. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sect. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors.

III.

Sect. 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sect. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting Ambassadors, other Public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sect. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

IV.

Sect. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sect. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sect. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sect. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several States Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.
And Deputy from VIRGINIA.

New-Hampshire.	*John Langdon,*
	Nicholas Gilman,
Massachusetts.	*Nathaniel Gorham,*
	Rufus King,
Connecticut.	*William S. Johnson,*
	Roger Sherman,
New-York.	*Alexander Hamilton.*
New-Jersey.	*William Livingston,*
	David Brearley,
	William Patterson,
	Jonathan Dayton,
Pennsylvania.	*Benjamin Franklin,*
	Thomas Mifflin,
	Robert Morris,
	George Clymer,
	Thomas Fitzsimons,
	Jared Ingersoll,
	James Wilson,
	Governeur Morris.
Delaware.	*George Read,*
	Gunning Bedford, Junior.
	John Dickinson.
	Richard Bassett.
	Jacob Broom.
Maryland.	*James M'Henry,*
	Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer.
	Daniel Carrol,
Virginia.	*John Blair,*
	James Madison, Junior.
North-Carolina.	*William Blount,*
	Richard Dobbs Spaight,
	Hugh Williamson.
South Carolina.	*John Rutledge.*
	Charles C. Pinckney.
	Charles Pinckney.
	Pierce Butler.
Georgia.	*William Few.*
	Abraham Baldwin.

Attest, WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

IN CONVENTION, Monday, September 17, 1787.

PRESENT

The States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr HAMILTON from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

RESOLVED,

THAT the preceeding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this Convention, that it should afterwards be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each Convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that as soon as the Conventions of nine states shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution. That after such publication the electors should be appointed, and the Senators and Representatives elected: That the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed and directed, as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled, that the Senators and Representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the Senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the unanimous order of the Convention,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

In CONVENTION, September 17, 1787.

SIR,

WE have now the honour to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled, that Constitution which has appeared to us the most adviseable.

The friends of our country have long seen and desired, that the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union: But the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident—Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable in the fœderal government of these states, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all—Individuals entering into society, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance, as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was encreased by a difference among the several states as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view, that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude, than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensible.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interests been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect,
We have the honor to be SIR,
Your Excellency's most
Obedient and humble Servants,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.
By unanimous order of the Convention.

His Excellency the President of Congress.

PARIS, June 29.

TWO days after every thing ſeemed to have been ſuſpended at Breſt, orders were ſent to prepare 16 ſhips of the line, of which there are two of 100 guns, and two of 80. At the ſame time they diſpatched a convoy to bring in the ſquadron of evolution, which is ſuppoſed at this time to be on the coaſt of Portugal. This precaution is the more neceſſary, as the Engliſh have ſent out 4 ſail of the line. This armament they ſay is merely by way of precaution, and will only put to ſea to prevent the Engliſh from any attempt to hurt the commerce of Holland. There are people who even go ſo far as to imagine that this fleet is very likely deſtined for India, in caſe the Engliſh ſhould attempt to ſend forces to ſeize the Cape of Good-Hope or Trincomale, under pretence of preſerving thoſe important poſts for the Dutch Eaſt-India Company. All this time will explain.

AMSTERDAM, July 5.

SEVEN veſſels laden with hay and ſtraw, which attempted to paſs up the Eems to Amersfort, have been ſtopped by our coaſt guards, and conducted hither.

HAGUE, July 7.

LAST week divers requeſts, tending to the re-eſtabliſhment of the Prince Stadtholder, were preſented to the States of Holland. They were ſigned by upwards of 3870 inhabitants.

LONDON, July 6.

WE are informed that an Edict has been publiſhed by the King of Pruſſia, during the late diſturbance in Holland, interely counteracting the policy of his predeceſſor. It gives entire and unreſtrained liberty to all foreigners who may be diſpoſed to ſettle in his dominions, to leave Pruſſia whenever they ſhall think proper, provided the State has no pecuniary claims upon them unanſwered. To this circumſtance the late Monarch never would conſent, always expecting thoſe who accumulated fortunes in Pruſſia to continue there for the remainder of their lives. The preſent Sovereign very ſagaciouſly endeavours to avail himſelf of the uneaſineſs and diſcontent now prevailing in the Republic of Holland, and it ſeems the Edict abovementioned has already operated to his wiſhes. Many merchants, with ſeveral individuals of independent fortunes, having already removed their wealth and families to a country in which the ſolemn word of a great and powerful Monarch is pledged for their ſecurity.

July 12. A morning paper ſays, that the public may be aſſured of this important fact; that on the 30th ult. the French ſquadron, conſiſting of 8 ſhips of the line and 4 frigates ſailed from Breſt harbour. The Lords of the Britiſh Admiralty having intelligence of the equipment, ſent the Hebe frigates to look into Breſt Water; the ſquadron was ſailed before the Hebe's arrival, and ſhe returned with this intelligence.

By the accounts received yeſterday, it appears, that this ſquadron has returned to port, and that the equipment of the 16 ſhips of the line is going on with all imaginable ſpeed. Every marine officer has been ordered to attend his duty in port, and every ſtep is taken to expedite the fleet. The Amſterdam Gazette of yeſterday, which however, is bad authority, aſſerts the ſame.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, June 9.

"The preparations for war, continue to be carried on with great activity at this place, there is now a fleet of 8 men of war at Buyukdore, with frigates, guns, boats and bomb ketches; their military are daily augmenting. The Ruſſians are equally vigilant, and have a large navy at Savoſtropoll, and 130,000 men on the frontiers of the Turkiſh Empire. The affairs in Egypt remain as yet unſettled, although the Captain Pacha conſtantly maintained his ground.

The States of Holland have iſſued a declaration, dated the 3d inſtant, whereby they pledge themſelves to guard and maintain for ever the wives, children and heirs of all Burgeſſes, who may be killed or wounded in defence of that province. They have likewiſe iſſued orders, that no perſons whatever ſhall ſing ſongs in their ſtreets, or do any act naming the Houſe of Orange, on pain of being ſeverely puniſhed.

There is the greateſt reaſon to believe another revolution will take place in the Dutch affairs, by Zealand joining Holland; as the towns of Zurickzee, Fluſhing and Thalen, have declared to Middleburgh, that unleſs they adopt other principles, they will join that province.

All the officers of the French marine have received orders to repair inſtantly to Breſt.

The town of Fluſhing has not yet ſuffered in this violent manner; but the Magiſtrates have been obliged to ſubmit to the Stadtholder's yoke. On the 2d inſtant every thing was quiet and calm; but in leſs than half an hour the face of affairs became quite changed. The chimes of the great church gave the ſignal, by playing an air very well known, "Wilhelmus Van Naſſau;" but which was compoſed upon a William of a very different ſtamp from William the Vth. The Orange flag was diſplayed, and the Regency obliged by force to ſubſcribe to the four following promiſes:

July 16. A letter from Utrecht, dated July 8, ſays, that on the Wedneſday preceding, about the afternoon, the camp, at Zeyſt was obſerved to be in motion. This has given riſe to a ſuſpicion, that the Stadtholder has an intention to invade Holland. He may enter it by Gozcum, but to arrive at the Hague, which is the main object, he muſt paſs the Leek with his army. That paſſage is not ſo eaſy, as the auxiliaries are on the watch, and may incommode his troops very much, and even oblige them to retreat.

As far as military preparations can give alarm, the alarm is given from the [illegible] France through every direction. In Paris, the ſoldiery are recruiting in every corner, and in every place from Calais to Paris; and from Dunkirk to the Straſbourg corner of Lorrain, all the garriſons through the Northern extremity of the kingdom are conſiderably reinforced. The Duc de Rochambeau is at Valenciennes with an army of 12,000 men. Theſe are facts confirmed by all the lateſt letters from that country.

The capture of Wyck, which we already announce, to our readers is confirmed. A body of 1000 men aſſembled before Wyck in the night of Friday or Saturday ſe'nnight, the place ſubmitted without reſiſtance, that in fact it was not capable of making any; and according to a letter from Utrecht, pillage and murder were committed by the captors, according to the mode adopted by the Stadtholder party, ſelon le methode adoptee par la parta Stadthauderien.

The capture of this place gives additional reſolution to the Patriotic party, who are more determined than ever to withſtand the Stadtholder. There were but 100 Burgeſſes in garriſon in Wyck, who could not be expected to attempt to defend the place againſt 1000 regulars.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.

ON Saturday night laſt arrived in this city from New-York, his excellency Don Diego de Gardoqui, miniſter from his Catholic Majeſty to the Honorable the Congreſs of the United Sates, on a viſit to his excellency general Waſhington, previous to his departure for his ſeat at Mount Vernon.

Wedneſday laſt, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a fire broke out in the ſugar houſe of Mr. Corman, which was happily extinguiſhed before any conſiderable damage was done.

PITTSBURG, Auguſt 18.

ON the third inſtant, a ſmall party of Indians came down to the bank of the Ohio river, nearly oppoſite Coxe's Fort, and killed and ſcalped a certain Iſrael Oſburns, who had croſſed over that morning to the Indian ſhore; after doing this miſchief they retreated. The ſame day, a ſmall party of the militia collected, followed the Indians ſome diſtance up Croſscreek, but returned that evening without making any diſcovery.

On the 5th, Captain M'Mechen, at the head of 25 volunteers, of which 21 were on horſeback, croſſed the Ohio river, took the Indians tracks, followed and came up with them near the Muſkingum, killed and ſcalped one of the three that was in the party, leaving behind them all their bagage, among which was ſeveral articles belonging to Oſburn.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 1.

ON Thurſday laſt, about twenty minutes after four o'clock, P. M. the attention of this part of the country was excited by an uncommon report in the atmoſphere, reſembling the report of a diſtant cannon. Upon the eye's being directed to the place, there appeared a ſmall cloud in every reſpect reſembling ſmoke, and from thence iſſued repeated exploſions, in very quick ſucceſſion, though leſs and leſs intenſe for the ſpace of a minute, reſembling the report of crackers, or the ſcattering fire of an ill performed volley.——The ſmall cloud increaſed at every exploſion, and ſeemed to ſhoot out in every direction. At Old-York, the place of the meteor appeared to be a little to the eaſt of north, about 25 or 30d. from the zenith, and very high in the atmoſphere; clouds appeared to paſs far below the ſmoke, which continued viſible for near half an hour after the exploſion ceaſed, and gradually moved to the ſouth eaſt. In this town, about ten miles to the ſouth-weſt of York, the place of the meteor appeared much the ſame. None of the ſpectators at York, (of which there were ſeveral hundred within a very ſmall ſpace, public worſhip being juſt cloſed) were heard to ſay that they ſaw any luminous appearance, either before or at the time of the exploſion, but in this town, ſeveral perſons, who were in their houſes, obſerved a light thrown into their windows a minute as they judge, before the firſt exploſion.—The day preceding was cloudy and wet; rained pretty hard in the morning with the wind at ſouth-eaſt; the wind by 9 o'clock became more eaſterly, and the rain abated, though it continued wet and miſty all day; the wind in the night came round to the north-weſt diſperſed the fog, and blew a freſh gale all day, with high flying clouds till towards night. There can be no doubt the exploſion was the burſting of a meteor in the air; why there ſhould be ſuch repeated reports, we muſt leave philoſophers to determine.

RICHMOND, SEPT. 27.

ON the 14th inſtant, arrived at Philadelphia, his Excellency Earl of Surry, from the Court of Great-Britain, as Envoy extraordinary to the United States. His Lordſhip's errand to America is, to negociate a commercial treaty with the United States. The foundation of this treaty is, that all Britiſh ports are to be opened to American veſſels, duty free, and a propoſal to build 200 ſhips every year in the ports of Boſton, New-York, Philadelphia, and Charleſtown.

*** The Richmond races will commence on the 25th day October enſuing.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Alice, Johnſon, Antigua.
Hope, Service, London.
Grand Dutcheſs, ——, France.
Bowman, Butler, London.
Queen of France, Cook, Briſtol.
Brig Aurora, Gardiner, Grenada.
Betſey, Colly, Madeira.
Snow Pan, Hunt, St. Vincents.
Schooner Hiram, Butler, Philadelphia.
Boſton Packet, Moffat, Charleſtown.
Sloop Charles, White, New-York.

TAKEN up in April laſt in Albemarle county, a dark bay MARE, very old, a ſtar in her forehead, hind feet white, about four feet ten inches high, and ſhod before. Appraiſed to thirty ſhillings.

WILLIAM DALTON.

WM. & GEO. RICHARDSON.
GOLDSMITHS & JEWELLERS,
RICHMOND.

HAVE now on hand an elegant aſſortment of ſilver work and jewellery, which they will ſell on the moſt equitable terms, and flatter themſelves the public will find their advantage in making trial, as it is a particular point with them to ſell for the ſmalleſt profit; HAIR DEVICES, MOURNING and other RINGS executed in the neateſt manner and at the ſhorteſt notice, with every other article in their way.

The utmoſt value given for old GOLD or SILVER. orders from the country punctually executed as if the parties were preſent, and the money returned for any article ſo purchaſed that is not approved of.

THOMAS MILLINGTON,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER,
At his ſhop oppoſite the JEWS ſtore above the Court-Houſe.

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has now a choice aſſortment of leather, and the very beſt of workmen to manufacture it, either in boots or ſhoes, at the very loweſt prices for cash.—Orders from the country accompanied with the money will be attended to, equally as if the perſon was preſent.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1787.

WHEREAS a certain ABRAHAM BUFORD, formerly a Colonel in the Continental army, has endeavoured to injure my character, and has refuſed to give me the ſatisfaction which every gentleman is intitled to. I do hereby publiſh the ſaid BUFORD a coward, and an infamous ſcoundrill; my place of reſidence is at Independant Farm, Bedford county.

GEORGE LAMBERT.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has on hand a ſmall aſſortment of
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
CORDUROYS, Serge denems, German ſerges, broad cloathes, caſimers, modes, luſtring, Perſians, durants, &c. &c.
Amounting to about £.400 Sterling,
Which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for ready money, or barter for good merchantable wheat.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, September 17, 1787.

THE SALE OF LANDS,
Which was to have taken place on the ſecond Thurſday in Auguſt laſt, at Warwick Court-Houſe, in order to ſatisfy the Revenue and Certificate tax for 1786, is poſtponed until the ſecond Thurſday in October next, at which time and place the undermentioned Lands will be expoſed for ſale, or as much thereof as will ſatisfy the above tax and expences attending the ſame if not redeemed on or before that day, agreeable to a clauſe in the Revenue act.

	Acres.
William Badget's eſtate	40
Thurmer Dunn's eſtate	100
Colonel William Harwood's eſtate	1400
Robert Howard, one Lott	——
Colonel Edward Harwood	825
John Pariſh	50
Judith Rice	75
Gerrard Ridley's eſtate	200
Robert Stacy	40
William Whitaker	200

WILLIAM CARY, D. S.

For Sale,
And may be had cheap for the ready money,
The beautiful and very high blooded
Imported HORSE
NESTOR,
A remarkable ſure foal-getter.

CHARLES CARTER.

Shirley, Charles-City county, Sept. 24, 1787.

To be Sold,
On Monday the 8th day of October next, at the houſe of Mrs. CAMPBELL, in Williamſburg.
All her houſhold and kitchen furniture, among which are the following articles.

SEVERAL beds, &c. (very good) chairs, tables, two large ſcreens, a very large oil floor cloth, a large chair; ſeveral fine looking glaſſes, China bowles, glaſs ſalvers, decanters, and a variety of other glaſs, one large copper-kittle, a large copper Dutch-oven, a good kitchen Jack, and a great number of other things uſeful in a family; alſo ſeveral valuable town cows. At the ſame time will be ſold her houſes and lots, if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale—Six months credit will be allowed for all ſums above thirty ſhillings, on giving bond and approved ſecurity.

ROCKETTS, September 14, 1787.

ANY perſon wanting to purchaſe a thouſand acres of firſt rate Kentucky land on the waters of Baſher's creek, head of Salt river, within twenty miles of the falls of Ohio, and adjoining Mr. Nick Meriwether, Captain Ben. Roberts, Bron's mills and about twelve miles from the ſalt works or Bullit's licks, may have a great bargain for ſlaves, on application to

ALEX. M'ROBERT.

A Cargo of Rum

IS imported in the ISABELLA, Captain M'ALLISTER, from Grenada and St. Chriſtopher's, and is now ſelling by JAMES DALZEL in Richmond, and the ſubſcribers in Manchester.

GEO. YUILLE, & Co.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 10, 1787.

Notice to the Public.

THE large BRICK HOUSE at the Weſt end of this city, formerly occupied as a TAVERN by the ſubſcriber, will again be in readineſs, for the accommodation of gentlemen, by the meeting of the Aſſembly, and rebuilt with conſiderable improvements, ſuch, perhaps, as few houſes on the continent afford, particularly in lodging rooms, none of which to contain more than two beds, with a fire place in each, and diſtinct entries to the whole.——An elegant and commodious BALL ROOM, which will be furniſhed as a COFFEE ROOM, where gentlemen may find it convenient for amuſement or tranſaction of buſineſs.——Alſo commodious STABLES and CARRIAGE HOUSE.——If the above conveniences ſhould be an inducement for encouragement to the keeper, every poſſible exertion ſhall be made to merit a continuance of cuſtom.

☞ Thoſe indebted to him, will he hopes, render all poſſible aſſiſtance, that he may be enabled to provide well for the undertaking.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

RICHMOND, Sept. 12, 1787.

WILLIAMSBURG, Sept. 17, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber is in immediate want of a perſon that has been regularly bred a TANNER, ſuch a one coming well recommended for his honeſty, induſtry, and knowledge in his buſineſs, will meet with immediate employment and generous wages. If acquainted with the Currying buſineſs alſo, it will be the more agreeable.

He will give GOODS or CASH for raw hides and ſkins, alſo for well cured oak bark.

M. PEARSON.

A CAUTION!

ALL perſons who have any tranſactions at the Medicinal Store of Meſſrs. HUNT & ADAMS, in this city, are deſired to make no kind of ſettlement with JAMES TERNAN, he being DISCHARGED from their ſervice.

* * * They ſtill continue to ſell the beſt of DRUGS and PATENT MEDICINES, wholeſale or retail.——Alſo manufactured SNUFF and TOBACCO.

Richmond, Sept. 9, 1787.

To be Sold,

A public auction, before the Rawleigh door, on the ſecond Monday in October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

My HOUSE,

AND LOT,

IN THIS CITY.

IT is a large brick building, and ſo completely fixed either for a private gentleman's family or a merchant, having thereon proper storehouſes, I think a more particular deſcription unneceſſary, preſuming any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will firſt view the premiſes. The terms of ſale, one half caſh, and the remainder payable in ſix months, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. Meſſ. HUNT & ADAMS, will attend the ſale and make a title.

JOHN DREWIDZ.

Williamſburg, March 8, 1787.

TREASURY OFFICE,

SEPTEMBER 7, 1787.

THE money in the funds appropriated by law to the diſcharge of the intereſt on Military Certificates will be apportioned among the holders of thoſe warrants for the fifth years intereſt which ſhall be brought into the Treaſury to be regiſtered between the date hereof, and the 27th day of October next.

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Will be expoſed to Sale;

Purſuant to a decree of the Worſhipful Court of Charles City county, on the firſt Wedneſday in October next, at Charles City COURTHOUSE, being Court day,

Four hundred acres of valuable

L A N D

Lying on Chickahomony river,

Belonging to the eſtate of WILLIAM GREGORY, deceaſed,

Late of the ſaid county of CHARLES CITY.

The ſaid land is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the culture of tobacco or grain.—Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on their giving bond with approved ſecurity to

THE EXECUTORS.

JULY 23, 1787.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent. lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles. All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,

HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N. B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

PETERSBURG, September 4, 1787.

WHEREAS my huſband, FRANCIS EDWARDS, formerly of the city of Williamſburg, but late of this town, has illegally poſſeſſed himſelf of a mulatto boy named JACK, belonging to my orphan ſon, and is now endeavouring to diſpoſe of him in the city of Richmond: This is therefore to forewarn all and every perſon or perſons whatſoever, from purchaſing the ſaid boy, or any others the property of the eſtate of Mr. John Roſs, deceaſed, of York county; as Mr. Edwards can make no juſt title to the ſame.

SARAH ROSS.

JACOB KUHN,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store oppoſite the lower Warehouſe,

By *Wholeſale* and *Retail*,

A large and general aſſorment of

DRY GOODS,

WEST-INDIA PRODUCE,

AND GROCERIES.

Caſh, tobacco, flour, wheat, corn, oats, peas, beans, bacon, cheeſe, butter, hops, flaxſeed, linſeed oil, hemp, ſhoe-thread, tallow, bees-wax, ginſeng, bear, beaver, otter, racoon, mink, and muſkrat ſkins, &c. &c. will be received in payment.

Frederickſburg, Auguſt 29, 1787.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17, 1787.

WILL be opened by the 1ſt day of October, an APOTHECARY and DRUGGIST's ſhop, in the corner houſe, next door to Mr. BARRETT's ſtore, and lately occupied by Meſſrs. HUNT & ADAMS, where the beſt MEDICINES of every kind will be ſold on reaſonable terms by

CARTER & TERNAN.

* * * As I am to conduct the above SHOP, I propoſe to pay the utmoſt attention thereto, and to have freſh ſupplies of MEDICINES as often as poſſible from Europe, and hope by my aſſiduity to merit the favour of the public in general, and my friends in particular.

JAMES TERNAN.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE,

SEPTEMBER 5, 1787.

THE Burſar of William and Mary College informs the SURVEYORS of counties that the Rev. Mr. BUCHANAN of the city of Richmond will receive the proportion of fees due to the College, and the accounts of thoſe who may find it more convenient to ſettle there than in Williamſburg. The long indulgence given to many Surveyors cannot be continued after the preſent year.

At a meeting of the Court of

Directors for the maintenance and cure of perſons of unſound minds, held at the Hoſpital in the city of Williamſburg, the 8th day of September 1787.

THE requiſite advancements of money having been lately procured from the Public Treaſury, and the Hoſpital being at preſent in a ſtate of reparation to receive ſuch unhappy perſons as are objects of the inſtitution

RESOLVED, That notification thereof be given to the citizens of this ſtate by advertiſing the ſame three times in the Virginia Gazette.

(A Copy)

WILL. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly for eſtabliſhing a ferry acroſs Meherrin river, from the lands of John Harper in Mecklenburg county, to the ſaid Harper's land in Lunenburg county.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1787.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly by the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Buckingham county, praying that the glebe land &c. in ſaid county may be ſold.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1787.

County Court clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers, OF VARIOUS FORMS.

Now Selling,

BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,

THE POOR SOLDIER,

A Comic OPERA,

In two acts.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.